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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

Prom the Charleston Evening News.
THE STAPLES OF CAROLINA, THE EXCHANGES, MONEY, &c.

The year 1847 will be remarkable in the commercial annals of South Carolina. A higher than an average crop of Cotton, at more than average prices, a large crop of Rice, at high prices, and an abundant Grain harvest, assure the material of general prosperity. The aggregate value of our Upland Cotton and Rice crops will exceed by nearly 33 per cent., at least, that of ordinary years.

Au average annual product of Upland Cotton in S. Caro-

\$6,000,000 lina yields a value of An average crop of Rice in S. 1,500.000 Carolina produce.

The Upland crop of the present commercial year for S.

Carolina alone, is estimated at \$275,000 bales, and the aggregate value at \$30 per bale will be

The Rice crop of the present vear for South Carolina exclusively, we estimate at 100,000 bbls., which at 83 1,800,000 per cwt. will produce

Upland and Rice crop of the \$10.050,000 present year. Upland and Rice crop of for-

7,500,000 mer years, average, \$2,650,000 Being an access of nearly 33 per cent.

over previous years. The above estimates are only approximations, and confined to South Carolina, as the income from her crops is spent mostly within her own lim-

It becomes a very natural inquiry, what effect will this large excess have on the exchanges and the vale of mouey? By the laws of trade the exchanges must become largely in favor of the South, and in the purchase of Foreign Exchange in the Southern cities, the probable point of depression will form an anxious subject proud, at home and abroad, to be known of investigation. A fall in Sterling Exchange to that point which will yield a commercial profit, will bring here British gold for investment in bills and in payment of a commercial balance. We think it sion will be reached, and the exchanges, highly beneficial to the Southern cities, imports is principally payable, which will

AGRICULTURE AS AN OCCUPATION. A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator thus discources upon the choice of a

profession : A sentiment has prevailed, and I fear yet prevails to an alarming extent, that the practical farmer occupies a place in society a grade lower than the professional man, the merchant, or than many other laborers .- Many of our youth have imbibed this sentiment, and have been encouraged in it by the fond but injudicions parent. Thus, not a few who might otherw se have been useful members of society, have been thrown upon the world, mere pests to the community. I have certainly no antipathis to the learned professions, the mercantile business, or mechanical employments. These are all necessary and important, but I insist that agriculture is neither less important, or less honorable,

or less useful The difficulty is not so much in the several kinds of business, as in the fact that an undue proportion of our fellow to each of his six children, which he hoped citizens are engaged in the former, to the neglect of the latter; and more than all, to each of his servants the sum of \$15; that the sentiment which I have suggested, prevents multitudes from engaging in

From my own observation, in a life of more than 45 years, looking back and following the history of my early associates dren. It is a singular fact that the grandand from a somewhat excluded acquaintance with the world, I am fully of the opinion that that sentiment is one of the most fruitful of idleness and crime, of any that can be named. And yet, multitudes of young men and guardians act, or seem to act, under its influences.

I knew a man in my early boyhood, who kad a profession, but very little else, (expect a numerous family) who was often heard to say, that his sons should never be farmers let what would come. Those sons are now vagabonds, except one, who has already come to an untimely end. His daughters married gentlemen, and are both living in abject poverty. This is

I know a farmer with two sons-smart, active lads, enjoying good land, who, too long since, rented his farm, that he and his boys might live easier. I was inclined to say to that father, take care, sir, that you train not those fine young fellows to idleness, dissipation and vice.

which might be mentioned .- Still men

God made man an agriculturist, and while in a state of innocence, his first business was to till the ground. And in every age of the world, some of the greatest and the best of men have been farmers. Job and Abraham were furmers; Washington was a farmer-as also a multitude of worthy names and noble spirits, who, like them, have blessed the world with examples of greatness and honorable deeds. And I rejoice to know that many in our own time, of highly cultivated intellect, and enlarged views, and worldly competence, are proud to be ranked among practical farmers.

Far better had it been for the world had the number been ten fold greater. Far better were it for the present generation, if, in the choice of an employment, parents and their sons would view the subject as these have done; and let those sons be directed in their choice to the same wise results. Thus, much of the idleness and crime which are exerting such a fearful influence upon us, would never have existed. Many of the tempta-

tions to vice would have been avoided. I know a father engaged in a profession. who has an only son, for whose interest he has ever felt the deepest solicitude. When that son was 16, like many lads of his age, he manifested a strong desire to engage as a clerk in a store. The father felt that agriculture was an equally hono rable business-much safer and more free from temptation; yet he did not wish absolutely to compel him to a course adverse to his own choice. He therefore engaged a place for him with a merchant of his acquaintance, to be occupied in a few months, on condition that the son should still persist in his determination. He then took the son alone, and informed him that he had procured such a place; at the same time pointing out. in a kind manner the advantages and disadvantages of the mercantile business. and of agriculture. He told him that he was now of an age that he must choose for himself. That whichever way he should now decide, he would he aided as much as practicable-that he might reflect upon the subject one week; and then let his decision be known.

At the close of the week he decided "to he a farmer," to the joy of his father. From that day onward, he has pursued steadily his course-is now pleasantly situated on a comfortable farm, and is

and son to imitate this example?

The New Planet .- We recently noticed highly probable that such point of depres- the suggestion made in regard to the name of the new planet. We ventured to say turning in favor of the South, the effect that the name of the discoverer should be tion from the value of money will be given to the new world. A letter in the Charleston Courier, from Paris, says that and particularly to Charleston as the the subject has been brought up before commercial centre of the South. The the French Academy of Sciences, and the pecuniary pressure, if the Mexican war question propounded: "What name shall should continue, will be thrown on those the new planet have?" "That of him Northern cities where the revenue from who produced it," exclaimed Arago-the name of Leverrier! France will accept be taken from them in the form of specie, no other!" and he might have said, "The for payment in the West of the expenses world will accept no other."-Bal. Pat.

> A Small Calculation .- Suppose a man drinks four glasses of liquor a day at five cents a glass-in a week he spends one dollar and forty cents, and in a year seventy-two dollars and eighty cents. This will bny the following articles:

Four barrels of flour, say Four pairs of boots, say Forty pounds of butter, A hundred pounds of beef, .8 00 A new hat. A new satin vest. 5 00 A bonnet for wife, 5 00 Sugar plums and cake for children, 1 80

Singular Will .- Dudley Pickman, who died about a month ago, was one of the wealthiest and most distinguished merchants of Salem, Mass. The value of his estate is estimated at \$1,200,000, which was distributed by his will as follows :-The sum of \$100,000 was given in trust would keep them out of the poor house to the Church of which he was a member, the Pero which he had occupied for half a century, and the balance of bis property, only about \$600,000 he gave into the immediate possession of his chilfather of the merchant was one of the wealthiest men of Salem, while his father was one of the very poorest, and lived the life of a decayed gentleman. Nothing therefore, would seem the best capital for a young man to begin life with .- N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. O. Commercial Timet. WHITE INDIANS -- ANCIENT MEX ICANS.

neighboring regions-called forth, in a was found hardly practicable except to the and the present war with Mexico-we in their perilous attempt to reach the bothave d ived much information from an nonymous publication entitled "Scenes in the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Texas and Grand Prai-

ries; or notes by the way during an excurthe countries passed through." The work | again. professes to furnish the results of personal observation, and in most respects, is a very full and clear transcript of scenes and events in the countries of which little is positively known, and that little vague and inconclusive, The facts contained in the book are valuable and interesting, the style ambitious, bombastic, and extremely faulty. Fortunately, in the present instance, the garb in which the author has chosen to convey his impressions is of minor consequence. The public have only to deal with the material, and this. as we observed, will abundantly repay earnest attention and analysis.

While adjourning in California, the author had occasion to become familiar with a race of savages, of which the few loose and imperfect accounts hitherto furnished have inspired a general desire for more ample information. We allude to the "White Indians," or "Munchies." as they are called. A synopsis of the details given by the writer may be interesting to our readers.

The Munchies are a nation of white aborigines, actually existing in a valley among the Sierra de los Mimbros chain. one of the affluents of the river Gila, in the extreme North western part of the provice of Sonora. They number about eight hundred in all. Their features are of the Caucasian type, with a fair complexion and graceful form. They are patriarchal in their habits, peaceful in their character, and possessed of many of the arts and comforts of civilized life They spin and weave, subsist by agriculture, raise cattle, horses and sheep. Their laws are few and simple. They are by the seniors of the

coercive. In morals they are represented as honest and virtuous. In religion they are said to differ but little from other In dians. The country inhabited by this singular and anomalous people is difficult of access, and enclosed by long mountains. Hence, perhaps, the sparseness and obscurity of all previous accounts of them. Their dwellings are spacious apartments. nicely excavated in the hill side, and are frequently cut in the solid rock, they know little or nothing of war, and when per chance, an enemy crosses the rocky barrier which surrounds them, they retreat with all their valuables to caverns in the mountains, and their remain till the dan-

ger be past. Of their origin, we are told, they have Would it not be wise for many a father los: all knowledge, and even the dim light of tradition has failed to cast a ray upon the darkness which enshrouds the history The few writers who have spoken of this tribe, are disposed to conclude that the Munchies are the progeny of Europeans, and must have settled in Mexico since the time of the discovery of America. Such an inference, though warranted by their by color, their gentleness of character, pacific, habits, and comparative advance in the civilization, is nearly irreconcileable with their utter ignorance of their own origin. It is highly improbable that a colony of European stock would, in the space of three centuries, have lost all recullecton of the original country of their ancestors. Their language might aid in removing the doubt and difficulties which environ the subject, but neither the author of the work in question, nor the scattered notices which we have encontered elsewhere, afford any satisfactory information on this head. That they do not spring from the source which has given birth to the other tribes of Indiane, is sufficiently manifest. The Munchies differ from the latter in every respect. But this even admitted, the Ethnographist does not advance a 4 00 single step, but is left in the boundless field of aspeculation and conjecture, without chart or compass.

To the above given curious sketch of the Munchies, the work we have cited adds another deeply interesting account of various circumstances related to him. by trappers and travellers, which go to prove that the unfrequented part of the eastern boundary of Sonora, there is a populus town, of which neither historians nor geographers have made mention. Stevens, in his incidents of Travel in Yucatan, admits the possibility of the existence of cities in the unexplored parts of Mexico, similar to those of which he discovered the remains in Uxmal and Palenque, and inhabited probably by the same race of people. From the narrations of the travellers referred to, such a community, comparatively civilized and populous, does exist. It was first seen at a who had reached a mountain peak, overlooking an extensive valley, but were unable to find a passage down its precipitous sides. Subsequently, an exploring party was formed of twenty, or five and twenty persons, who succeeded in reaching the summit of the mountain in question, of five children, four of whom she brought | necessity.

and thouse beheld a city with all the ar- | with her when she came. Her chief pur- | From the Georgia Constitutionalist No. chitectoral beauty of dimes, pillared edi- pose in coming here was to find employfices, palaces, etc.; in the language of the ment for her family, whereby they might narrator, "a city with its domes and palaces, amid which a swarming population was distinctly observed, apparently enga-Among a large number of volumes ged in the prosecution of their various which have recently appeared on the avocations." After incredible labor, a subject of Oregon, California and the descent of almost perpendicular steepness great measure, by the interest attached to most intrepid mountaineer. Half the the recent controversy with Great Britain number of the exploding party succeeded tom and enter the valley. Their companions who remained in observation on the mountain top, traced them to the city, into which they saw them holdly venture, and mingle with the inhabitants-but, as sion of three years: with a description of is related they were never seen or heard of

The remainder of the party, after vainly waiting for their re-sppearance, during three weeks, were forced by hunger to first glance, seemingly the idle coinage of a heated brain, does exist, and is invested with the usual attributes of authenticity.

The people inhabiting this valley, are presumed to be the descendants of the ancient Mexicans .- How much of the truth and of fiction are blended in these statements, it is impossible to diviner but as events are rapidly progressing which will colonize the adjacent country with the hardy, persevering and penetrating spirits of the Anglo-Saxon race, the peried is probably not very remote when the mysterey which envelopes the White Indians and the inhabitants of the new discovered city, above referred to, will be entirely dispelled.

"A FIRE IN THE REAR!"

One of the Latest Joke .- There was fun as well as fighting down in the neighhorhood of the Rio Grande last summer. and a Yankee in that section, albeit a tolerably shrewd specimen of the genus, got "a fire in the rear" which raked down and demolished the best calculations ever made for a small fortune, and at the same time raised a laugh which filled the adjoining chaparal for a mile in every direction.

Water was scarce during the heat of summer at Brazil Island, and liquor not so plentiful at times as the necessities of the sojourners required. It was at one of these thrifty seasone that our Yankee, by some ratily fair ciden and with this small

rds and odd bits of canvass, enough to a short hour; to set his harrel upon a couple of skids in the back part of the tent. to tap it, and to commence retailing the cider at a dime a glass, occupied but a short time more.

Customers flocked in by dozens, the cider went off at a rapid rate, and the Vankee was making his "eternal fortin" at a stride that would have elated John Jacob Astor in his early days. Some of his patrons complained that a dime a glass for cider, which was not worth more than didate for the Presidency. The correstwo dollars a barrel at the outside, was an pondent of the Charleston Evening News outrageous price; but the times was hard, writing from Washington, orges the friends the retailer's conscience easy-he had all of Mr. Calhoun to insist upon his occupythe cider in the market, and could not ing this position, that is, to be a candidate, afford to sell any cheaper.

This state of things went on for an entire day, the Yankee's quarters being beset by throngs of patrons. On the following morning, and before the cider was yet half sold, they began to thin off gradually, and by the middle of the afternoon it was only now and then a straggling stranger that visited the shade and cider of the retailer. What was the matter? What had caused this sudden fallen off of custom? The reader will soon see.

Towards night a new face appeared in the shanty and called for a glass of eider. It was drawn, swallowed, and the customer took out his purse and enquired the

'One dime,' said the Yankee.

'One what?' retorted the customer. 'One dime,' coolly replied the Yankee. 'One h-It' snarled the customer; why, can get just as good cider here at five

cents a glass." 'N-o y-o-u c-a-n't,' drawled the Yanee, 'There aint a pint of cider 'cept what I've got in that are barril, this side of Orleans, I'm darned if there is.'

'I know better,' ejaculated the customer, tartly, 'I bought a glass of cider, not two hours ago, and only paid five cents

'I'd like to know where you effected that small transaction,' querried the Yan-

Right round here,' was the answer. 'I guess it was 'right round here. Right round where, I'd like to know?' continued the cider vender.

Why, close by here, somewhere-just back of your place,' returned the customer. 'I'll bet you to drinks you didn't,' spoke up the Yankee, 'and we'll go right round and see.

'Done,' said the customer, and off they started.

Sure enough, 'right round here,' they found another cider establishment in full blast. A second Yankee had rigged a small shade in the rear of the first Yankee's shanty, had tapped the other end of the latter's barrel of cider through a board, distance by some handy, hardy adventurers and was retailing it at five cents a glass to a perfect rush of customers .- N. O.

A Tale of Sorrow .-- About six months

obtain a comfortable living and enjoy the comforts of home. About three mouths yonngest daughter, about nineteen years of age, was taken sick and died; in the following week a son yonnger than the daughter also died; then in another week a young man who was a boarder in the family died; in the same week another boarder a young man was taken sick, went home and died in the following week; then in the next succeeding week another daughter died; and on Wednesday, the last of the four who came here with the mother died also. The one who died on Wednesday, was married about two months ago to a worthy and industrious mechanic of this city. They ail died of typhus fever. These simple facts tell a ale of sorrow and bereavement .- Lowell Courier.

We find in the Baltimore Patriot the fo'lowing letter from Gen. Worth relative to the death of Captain Ridgely. It is a feeling, characteristic epistle and worthy both of the subject and the author :--

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 20, '46. My dear Stewart .- I feel that the obligation rests upon me, "although the bearer or bearers of evil tidings hath but a losing office," to announce the affliction it has pleased an inscrutable Providence to visit upon our ancient friend, General Ridgely. His gallant son has passed from the theatre of his fame and usefulness to the grave, as universally mourned as he was belove and admired. An aged father, mother, wife and child will, it is hoped, find some mitigation of their deep affliction in the mingled sympathies of the country at large, especially the members of that profession which his valor adorned.

When borne to his lonely grave no 'inky cloak" but the heavy heaving of manly bosoms testified the depth and intensity of that grief which admonished of the final separation from a loved and admired comrade.

Not associated with myself other than in relatious of respect and social regret, it will be the melancholy office of his immedia e commander to communicate the sad circumstances of the untimely death of Captain Ridgeley, so recently and frehook or crook, got hold of a harrel of tol- quently present at the harvest of death. d yet finding no charitable member to

build a small shanty, was the work of but Ridgeley's manhood must brace itself to sustain those who will have to lean upon and look up to him for example in resig nation to the will of God.

Faithfully yours, W. J. WORTH.

To Major General G. H. Steuart, Balt'e. MR. CALHOUN AND THE PRESIDENCY. It appears to be the impression that Mr. Calhoun, nominated or not nominated by a "Baltimore Convention," will be a can-

nominated or not, and he asks, "in the event of the election coming to the House, who stands a better chance than Mr. Calhoun?" The Richmond Times commenting upon this, has prepared the following table-showing (we use its own language,) first, the states which may be certainly expected to vote in the House for the Whig candidate; secondly, those which will al most as certainly vote for one or the other of the Democratic candidates; and lastly, those which are regarded as doubtful .-The Georgia delegation already elected, being equally divided, the admission of Iowa and Winconsin will make the whole number of States 29, of which 15 are a majority, each State giving, under the constitution, one vote. Whigs .- Vermont, Massachusetts, R.

Island, Connecticut, New York.\* New Jersey,\* Pennsylvania.\* Delaware,\* Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Florida-12. Democrat .- Virginia, S. Carolina, Al abama, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri,

Arkaansas, Michigan, Texas. Iowa .-

Doubtful .- Maine, N. Hampshire, Tennessee, Louisiana, Wisconsin, N. Caro-

[Delegations have been already elected

in the States marked thus (\*) It appears from this table, that if the doubtful, they will have fifteen or a majorny by States, and will of course elect their candidate. They have the best chance for New Hampshire, Louisiana, Indiana, and North Carolina, and an equal one for Wisconsin, Tennessee and Maine, in which held, with highly favorable indications for likely to determine the question asked in he correspondence we have quoted ; "In the event of the election coming to the House, who stands a better chance than Mr. Calhoun." - Georgia Journal.

A Good Arrangement .- In France, all fortune, make it a point to learn some practical are or business, which, in case of reverses of fortune, they may use to obtain a living. There are said to be six thou-

vember, 24th.

Yesterday, the 23d inst., will be regarded as an epoch in the history of Augusta. and from that day we hope to be enabled after taking up her residence here her in future years to date a greatly increased prosperity to our city.

We visited Bull Sluico with a view to witness the flow of the water into the Canal, and had the pleasure of descending it, in company with the President, several of the Directors, and a number of others. for several miles towards the city. We were on a boat not quite as elegant as the trireme barge of Cleopatra, with its silver oars and golden canopsy, but it bore a party as joyous and as buoyant with hope. We were all in high spirits at this long wished for consummation of a project which is to be the sure source of increased wealth and prosperity to our city. Our craft had been used to transport granito for the construction of the lock and dam at the head of the Canal. Upon its being his a happy impromptu converted into a passenger boat, it was dubbed by our of our party, very appropriately. "Rough and Ready." Thus is our useful outerprize identified with a brilliant name in our country's history. by the application of a soubriquet, which will be as famous and immorral as the gallant deeds of him, to whom it was first applied -

The experiment of letting in the water, proved entirely successful. Ere this goes to press, the steam will have no doubt passed through the entire length of the Canal, and been returned to the bosom of the Savannah from which it is taken.

We hope the time is not far distant, ere we will have occasion to record the successful application of this great power to the propulsion of the machinery of various

NEW DEFINITION.

Animal Magnetism .- Making an ass of

A diquarian researches-An editor looking for news among his exchanges after two day's failures of the mails.

Carving-Cutting an old acquaintance whom you know to be under the wind and the weather.

Civility-Sending a man a challenge. and telling him at the same time that you are his "obedient servant."

Dancing—the autics of peas upon a hot-shovel, erroneously called "the poetry of

Harmony-The singing of the tea-kettle while you are reading the morning

Generosity-Exerting yourself to get up a subscription for a benevolent purpose, but forgetting to contribute to it.

Indignation-Men of straw burning a Liberality-Giving every one liberty to

think on matters of relegion and politics as-you do. Music-A child crying for its "ma" in

Penetration-Looking at an eclipse of

the moon through smoked glass. Phrenology-An Irishman operating on man's head with a shillelab.

Physiognemy-An Indian tracing lines on his face with red paint.

Poetry-The jingle of dollars in a man's pocket. Imitator-A fop or dandy : the original

being a monkey.
Immaculate-Without spot; a white gander for instance.

Immediately-Very soon, if not sooner; instantly, if not more so. Immemorial-further back than Memo-

ry can see with a spyglass, Immense-Almighty big, as the little red. ant thought of the cockroach. Immersion-A rite performed by frogs,

and others. Immoderate-Eating the whole of a turkey at dinner, then burying it beneath a peck of plum pudding, and maistening.

the heap with a gallon of beer. Imp-A little, dirty, insignificent devil. not out of his teens. The bottle-imp is. the invincible spirit of rum. People 'get, the devil in them by swallowing him in a. foddy .- Sund. Mer.

The Law of Brand .- A case of importance was decided recently by the Supreme, Court of Ohio, involving the law of brand, Josiah Lawrence brought suit against Mil-. ler. Brown & Hankins, for damages ocasioned by a reliance upon their brand, Whigs gain three of the States marked The plaintiff (Lawrence), had, bought a quantity of Mess pork of the defendants. (Miller, Brown & Ca.) without any other, exactination than that of their brand. That corresponded with the perchase. It turned out to be either not mess pork, or of inferior quality-thin pieces. &c. The last a partial election has already been question was whether the defondants could be held liable for the less incurred by a rethe success of the Whig party. It will liance on their band? The Court held thus be seen, that the Whig nomination is they could and the jury assessed damages accordingly.

Silent Carriage Wheels .- These bave appeared in London. The tire of wheels consists of an elastic tublar ring of ca touchoue, enclosed in a leathern case, and inflated with air to any degree of tightness ladies who do not possess a decided ample desired. The motion of the carriage is exceedingly easy.

There are 99 places of religious worship in Boston, costing \$2,246,500, and having sand females among the easy classes in this pastors, are maintained at a yearly exago, a widow lady came to this city from city who are destitute of any acquirement the State of Maine; she was the mother that could be made available in case of schools, having 1864 teachers, and 17,000 schools, having 1864 teachers, and 17,000 scholare.